

FINDING TIME AND PLACE

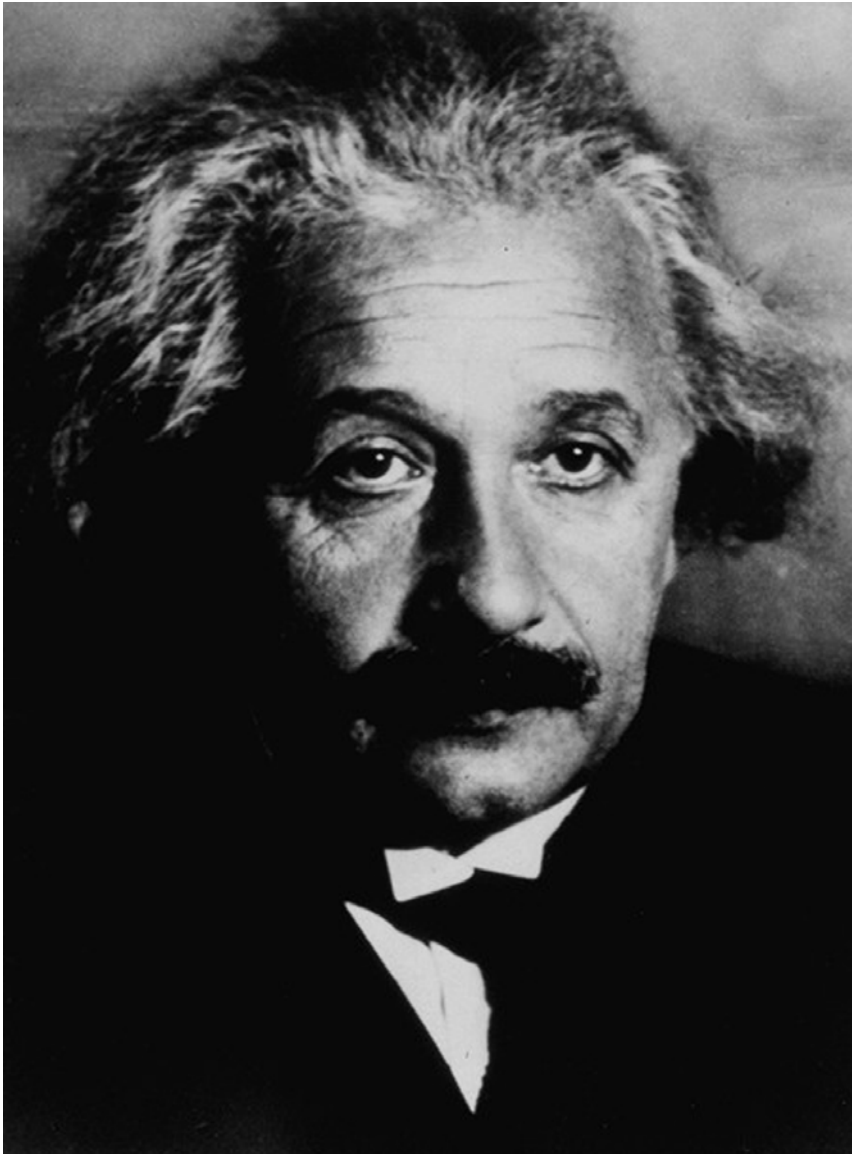
From
Chromometers
to **GPS**



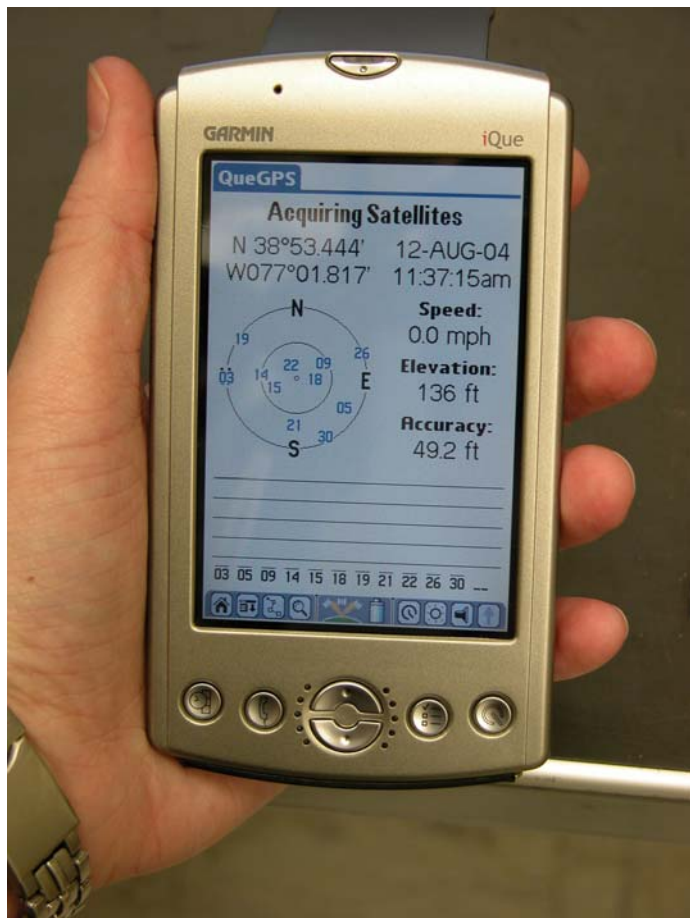


**Exhibition and public events
Opening late 2005**





Albert Einstein's "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies," September 1905, introduces the special theory of relativity and a new way of understanding time and space





**Accurately knowing where we are on earth
has been worth a big investment
in cutting-edge science and technology.**

**Governments have been willing
to spend large sums to develop
and maintain navigation systems
for a competitive edge
in economic and military power.**

Anno Regni
A N N Æ
R E G I N Æ
Magna Britannia, Francia, & Hibernia,
DUODECIMO.

At the Parliament Summoned to be Held at *Westminster*, the Twelfth Day of *November*, Anno Dom. 1713. In the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady *A N N E*, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And by several Writs of Prorogation Begun and Holden on the Sixteenth Day of *February*, 1713. Being the First Session of this present Parliament.

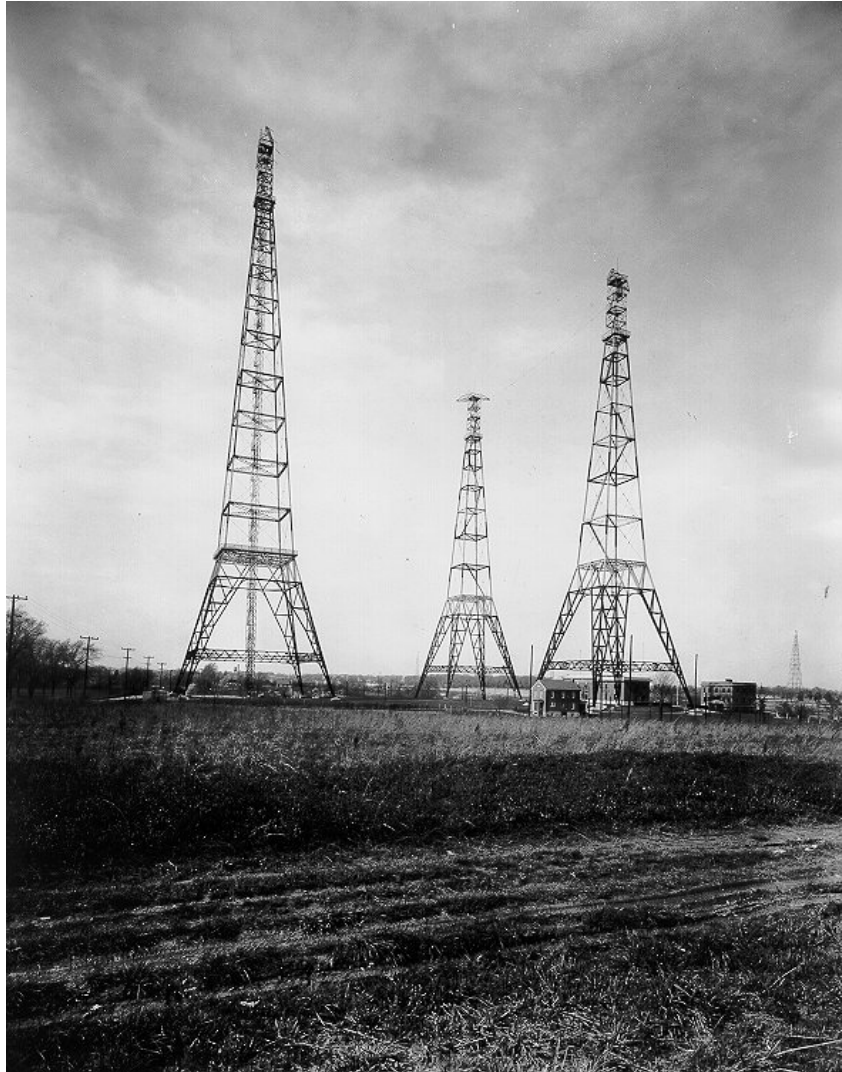


L O N D O N,
Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, decess'd. 1714.

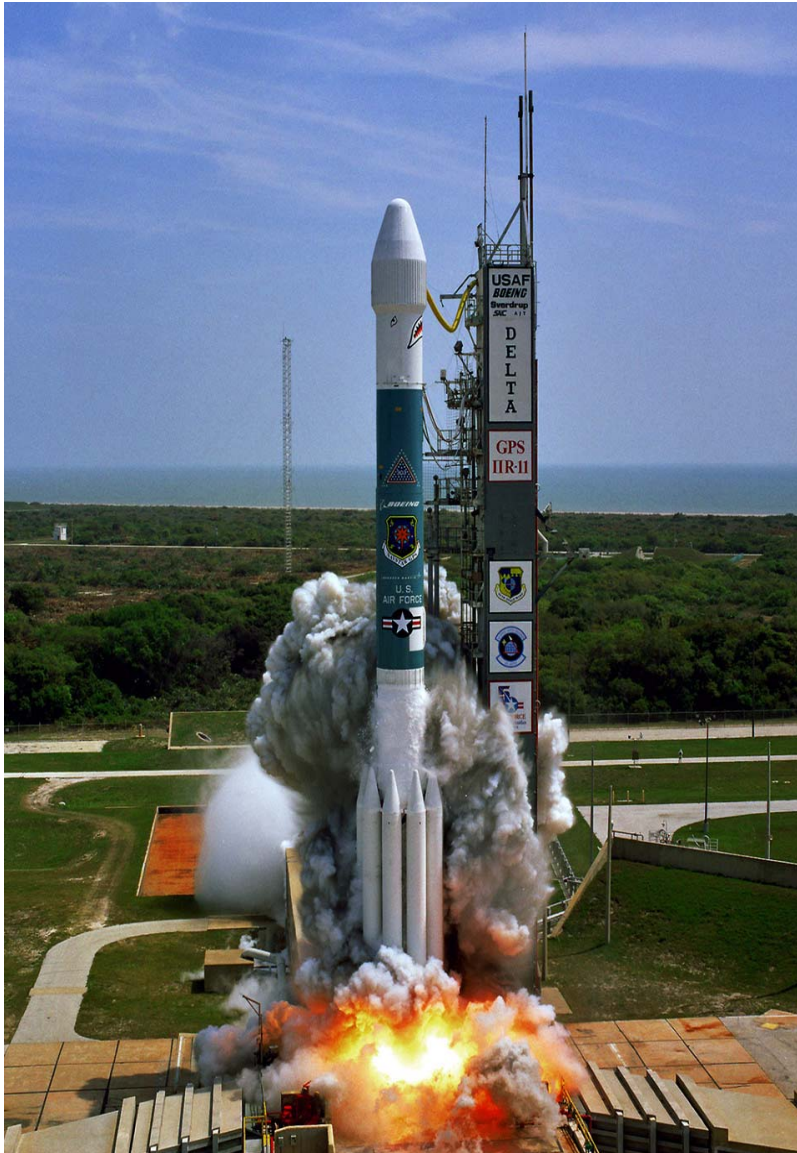
The Longitude Act of 1714, passed during the reign of England's Queen Anne to encourage a solution to the problem of finding longitude at sea, prompted efforts to link time and space.



John Harrison's prize-winning marine timekeeper (H4)



U.S. Navy radio towers
in Arlington, Virginia, broadcast
time signals from 1911 to 1941.



Launching the 50th GPS satellite, 20 March 2004



Finding Time and Place: From Chronometers to GPS

The project will explore changing theories and practices in navigation through the mechanical timekeepers of seafaring empires to the atomic clocks of the space age.



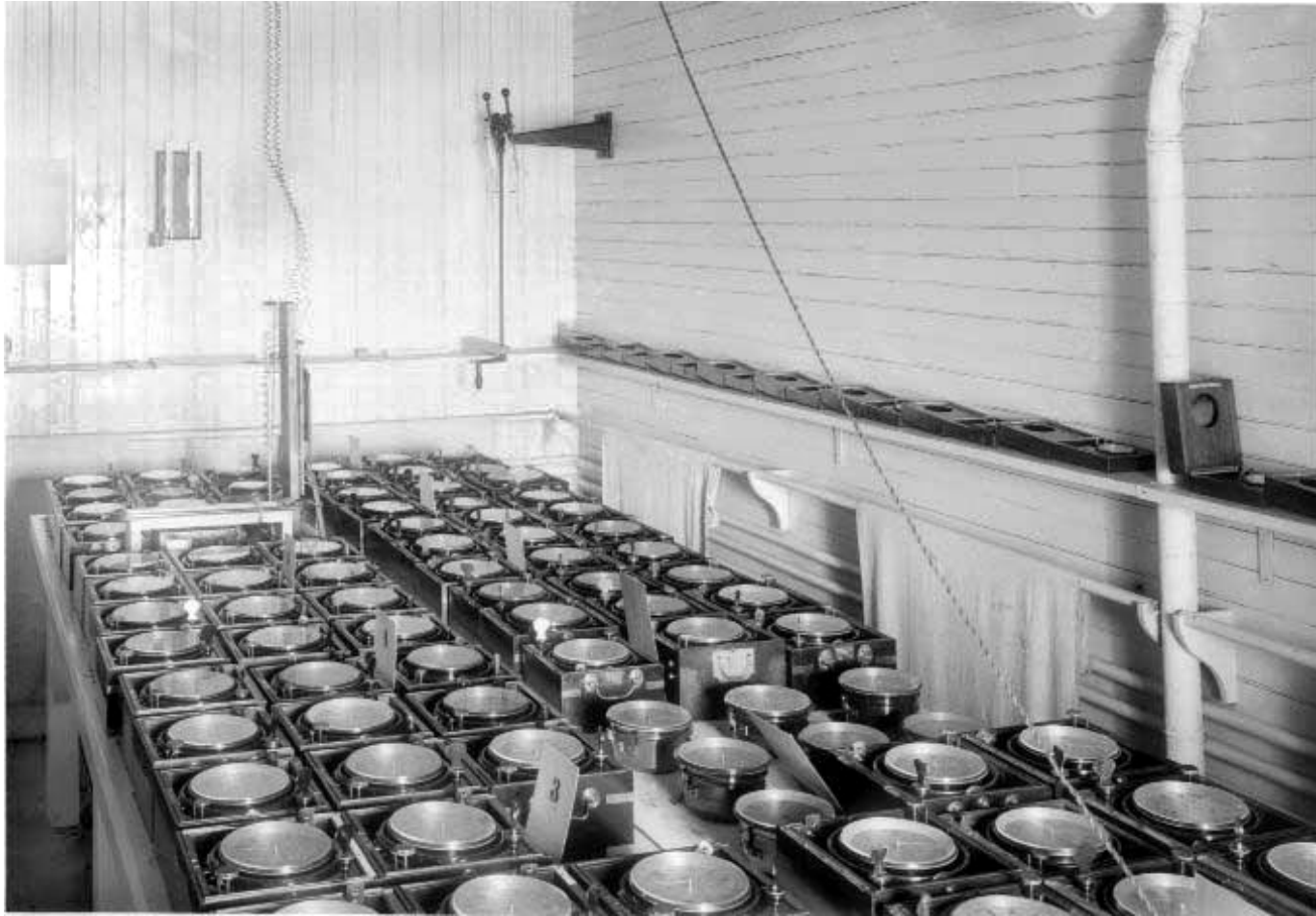
Finding Time and Place: From Chronometers to GPS

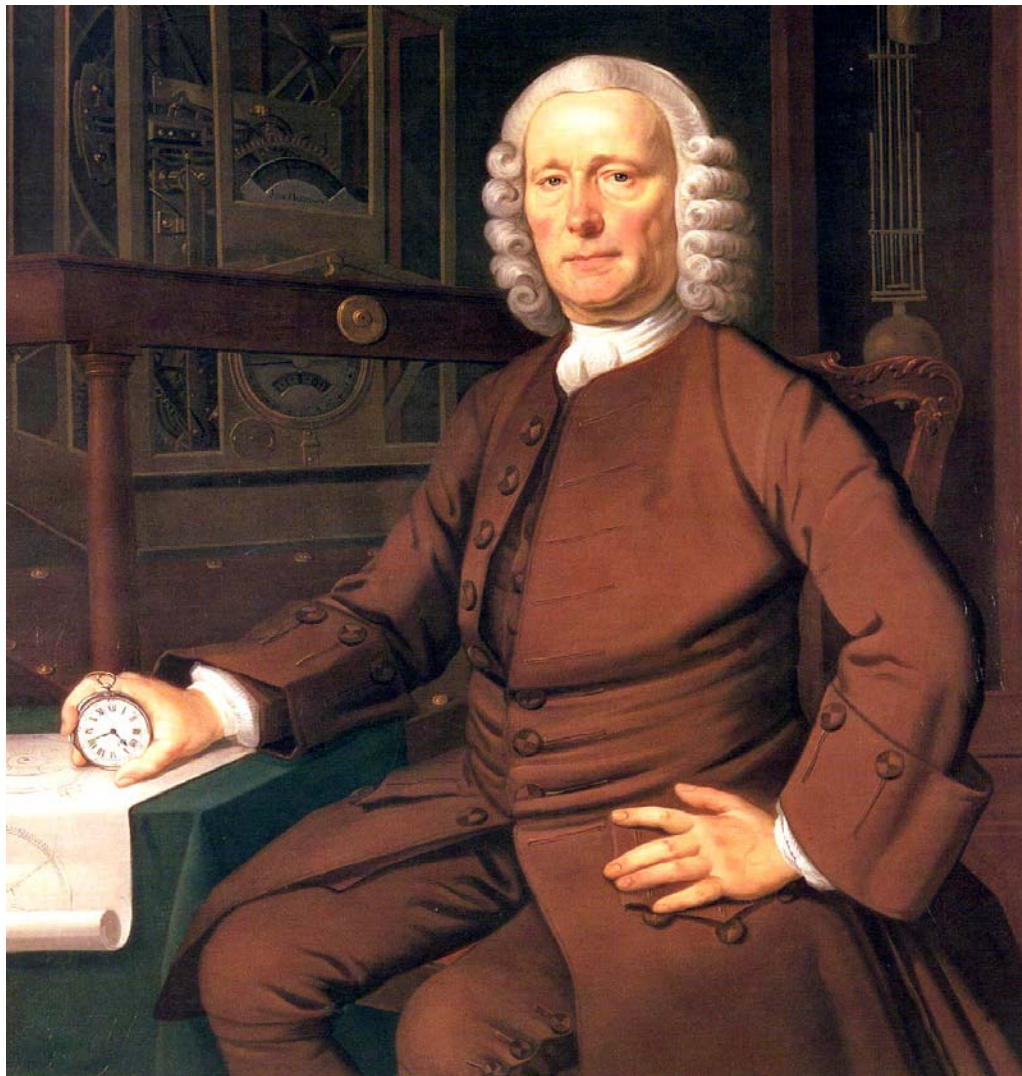
1. Chronometers

2. Radio time signals on land and at sea

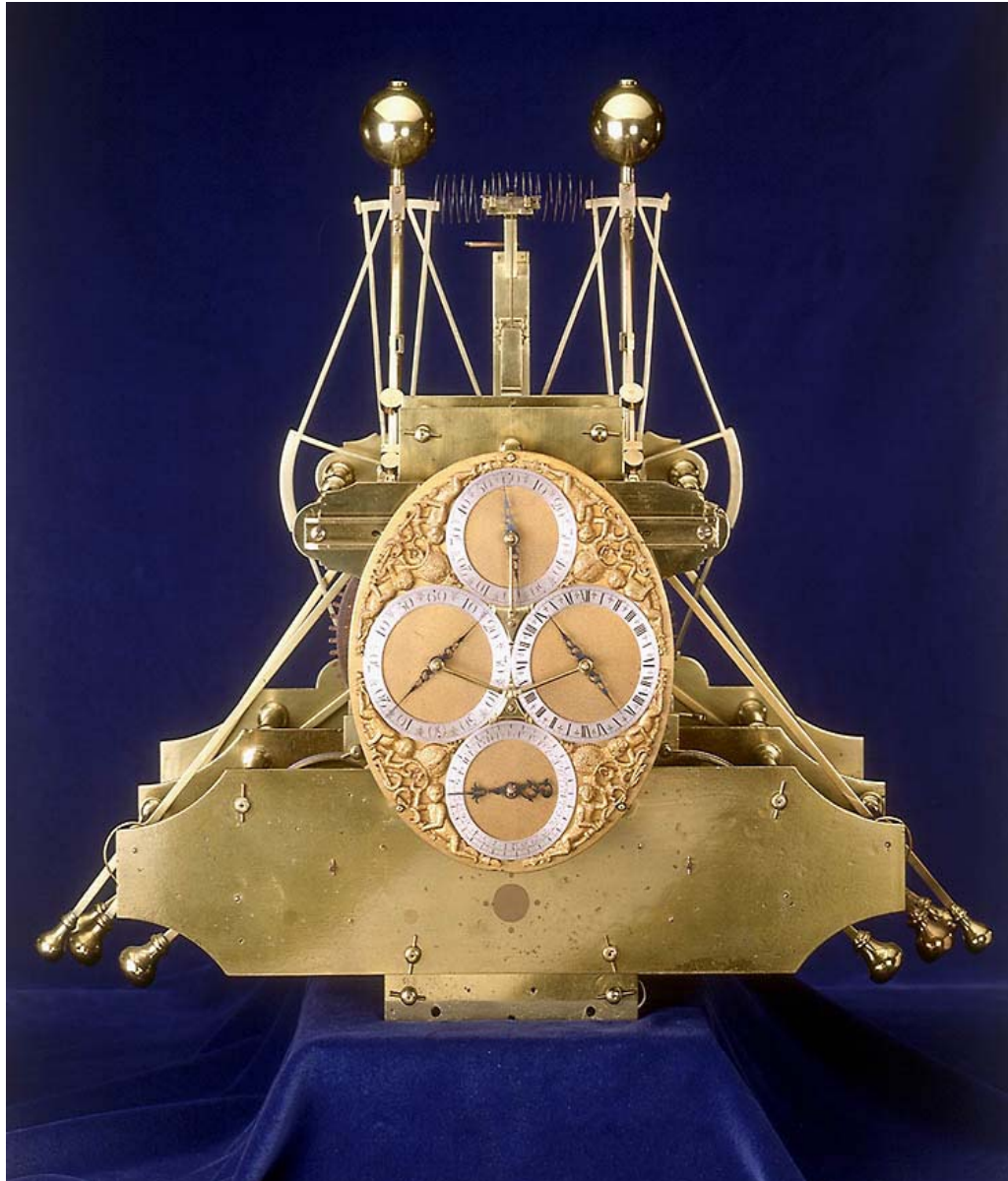
3. Radio time signals in space

Chronometers





John Harrison, about 1766



Working model of John Harrison's
first marine timekeeper



Marine timekeeper, made to John Harrison's specifications by Larcom Kendall in 1770, to accompany Capt. James Cook on two voyages to the South Seas

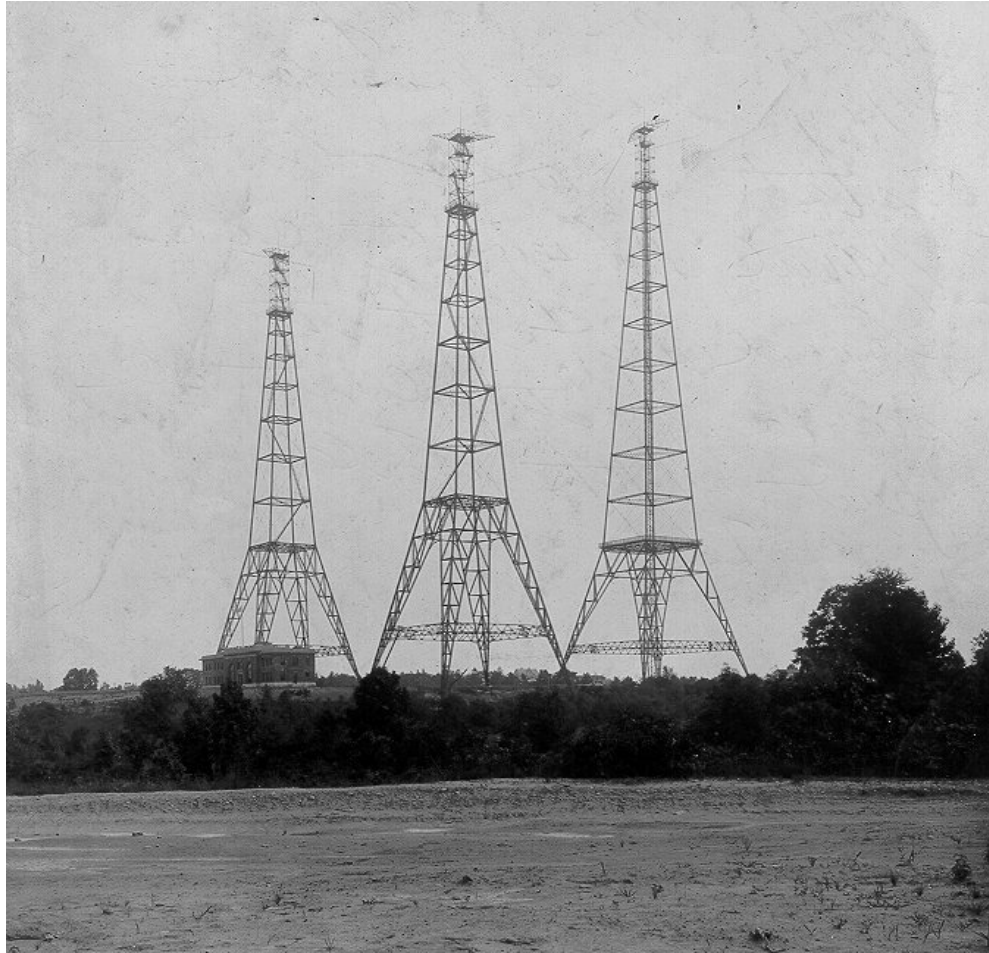


John Harrison's last marine
timekeeper, 1770

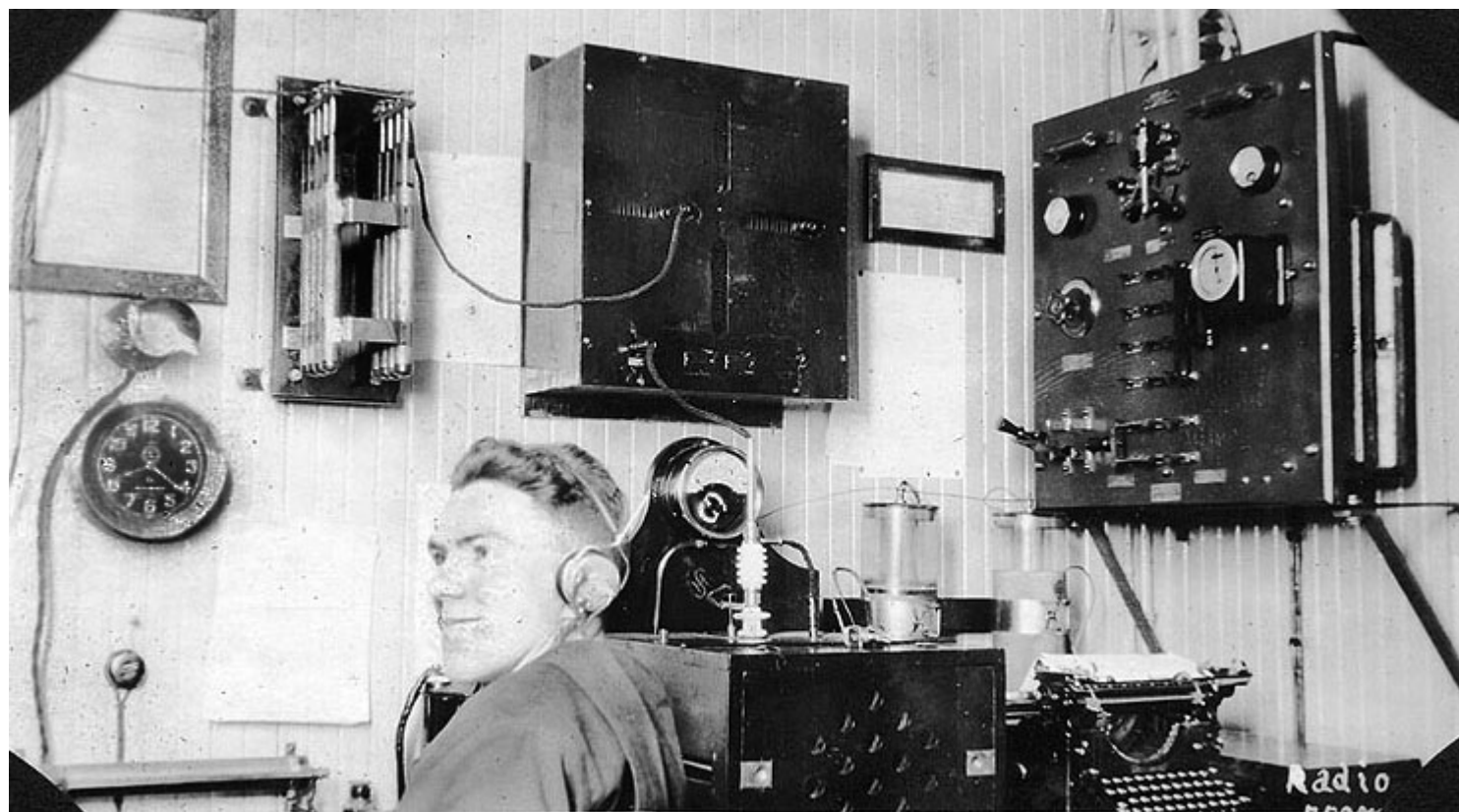


The first seagoing marine
timekeeper made in America
by William Cranch Bond of Boston,
1812-1815

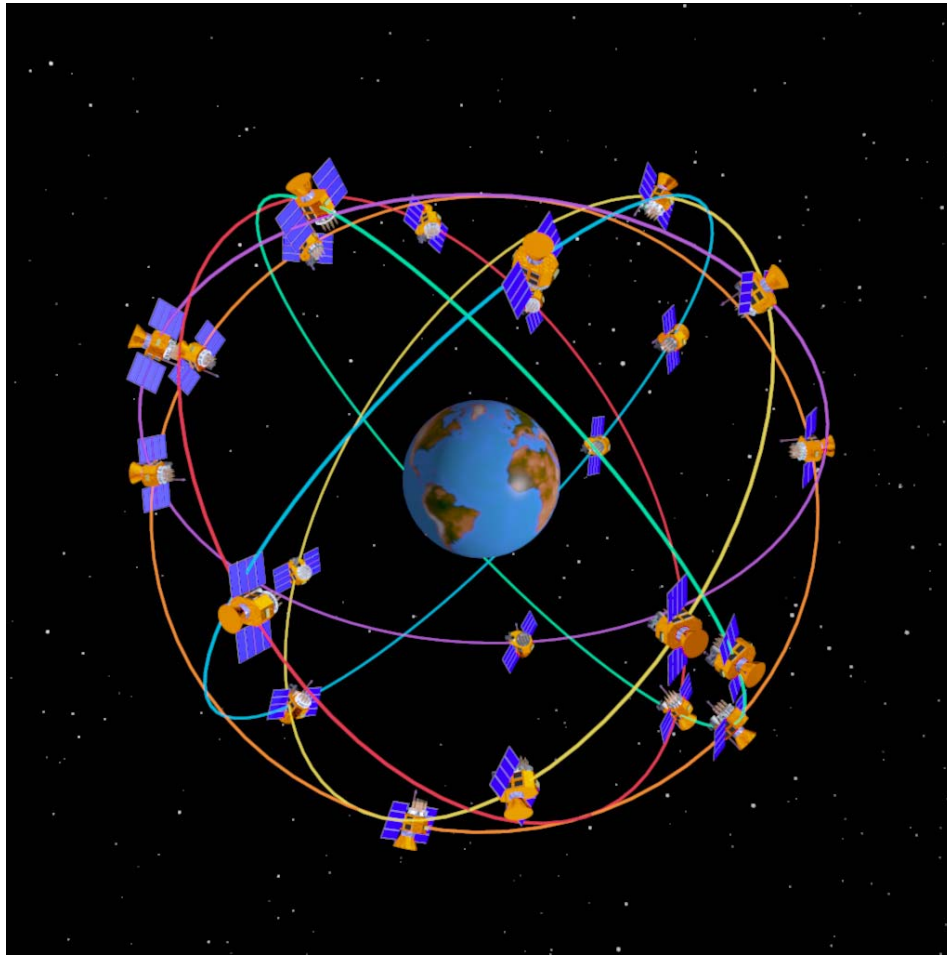
Radio Time Signals on Land and at Sea





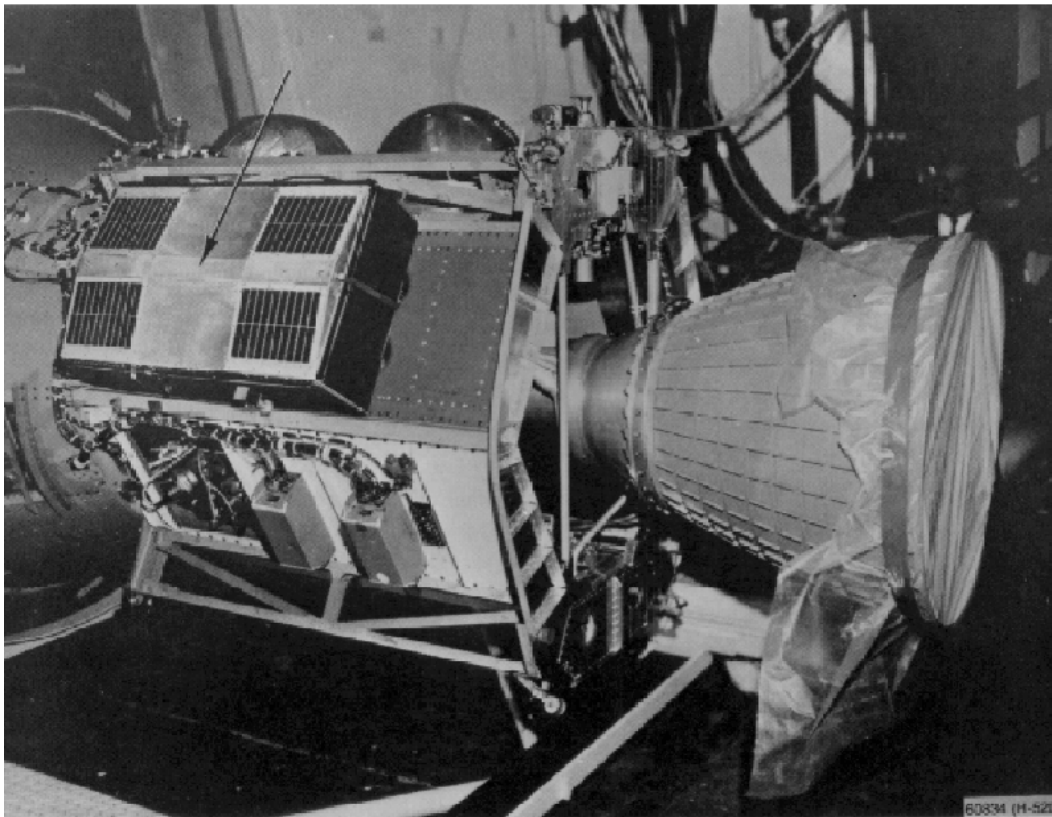


Radio Time Signals in Space





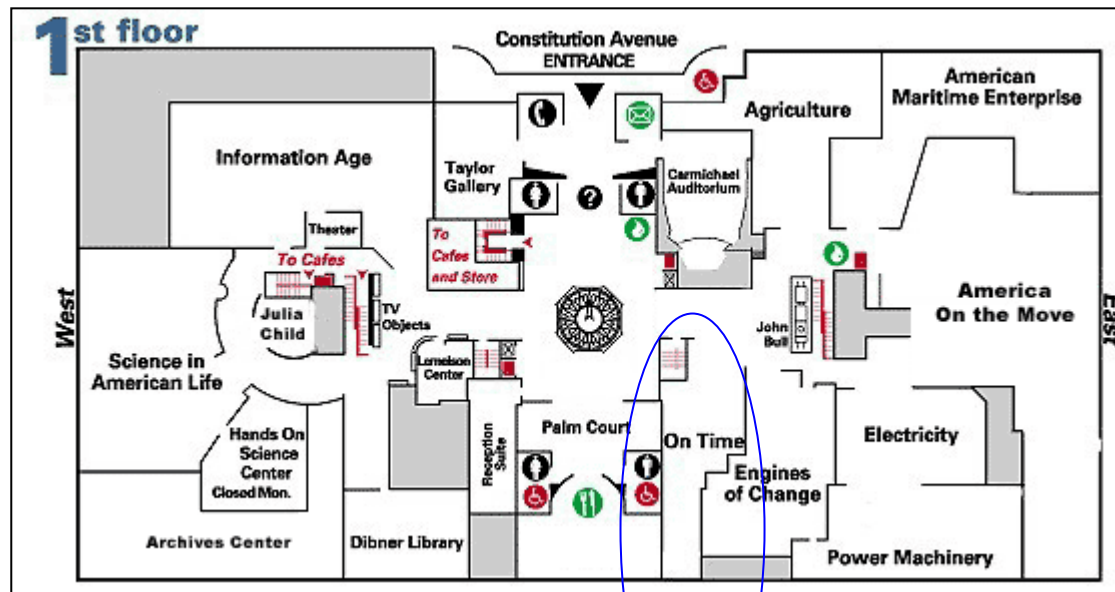
Transit satellite



Timation satellite



National Museum of American History, Washington, D.C.





“On Time,” an exhibition at the National Museum of American History, explores the changing ways we have measured, used and thought about time.



FINDING TIME AND PLACE

From
Chromometers
to **GPS**

